



FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 25, 1901

THE SPEECH of Mr. John Hampton Hoge, republican candidate for Governor of Virginia, at the Opera House last night was listened to attentively by a large and representative audience composed of republicans and democrats. The speaker made many specious arguments in his attempts to prove that the people should relegate the democratic party to the rear and turn over the gubernatorial chair to him. Like all apostates from the democratic party, he labored strenuously to give his audience some logical reason for the change that has come over the spirit of his dreams and reproduced many of the hallucinations of a third of a century ago when carpetbaggers were endeavoring to transplant New England notions into the Old Dominion. Later discomfited and disgruntled democrats mounted the readjuster hobby and reproduced the same illusive pictures, dazzled many unthinking people and in an evil moment a stable democratic government had to give place to a menagerie from which the State has never fully recuperated. The folly was soon manifest, and in a few years time old Virginia shook off Mahomedan, Arthurism and every other exotic and replaced the democratic party in power and the good sense of the majority of the people kept it in their control ever since. So far as we can see they haven't the slightest inclination to try any more experiments after their soul experience of a score of years ago. Mr. Hoge last night drew graphic pictures of this rise of Newport News, the growing importance of Norfolk and other Virginia cities. It must have occurred to him that all these changes have taken place since the democratic party was recalled and placed in charge of the reins of the State. He also alluded to the wealth of West Virginia, but certainly he must be aware of the fact that the development of this portion of old Virginia was inevitable and that the republican party had no more to do with it than the man in the moon. Some people in his audience, calculated to go off half-cocked, may have been impressed with some of the arguments used by the would-be Governor. To such, since they have had a good-night's rest, we can only urge the injunction, *Altera pars paritem*. The democratic party may be likened to the old lady of Threadneedle street, at times probably not in the vanguard, but safe, and at the end of the race generally in the front rank. This has been the case since the beginning of the century when its founders were rocking the cradle of the infant republic. The time has come when by the shifting of the scenes the United States have allowed a decrepit foreign nation to unload its dependencies upon them and a temporary spurt in all lines of business has resulted. The reaction will come sooner or later when, like the Roman empire of old as depicted in prophecy, it will be found that the iron and clay will not mingle and the colonial possessions of this country will prove to be a rope of sand. The original domain stretching from ocean to ocean rendered us a compact people. Now we are polyglot in speech and with some territory nearly seven thousand miles from our coast. Mr. Hoge, like many others, has become intoxicated with the picture and is endeavoring to enthrone others. Only sporadic cases of expansion exist in the State; it will never become epidemic. While there are many good, honest and trust-worthy people in Virginia who are impressed with republican dreams, none should lose sight of the fact that there is a tail to the kite, nor should they forget its trailing over our fair domains years ago when black spirits and whites mingled and presided over our destinies.

AT THE meeting in Stanton last week of the Grand Division, U. D. C., one of the ladies suggested that more money be given to the education of the children of Confederates and less spent on monuments. The suggestion is a commendable one and should be adopted by all Confederate organizations. Monuments are excellent things in their way, and rich people can afford and should erect them, but most ex-Confederates and their descendants are poor, and if the erection of monuments is to be at the expense of the comfort and education of these children, then should further monument building cease, for a time at least, and the money they would cost be devoted as suggested above. Indeed the valor and deeds of the Confederate soldier will outlive monuments of either bronze or granite.

THE PRESIDENT'S "dinner episode" is having its legitimate effect, but it must be confessed it is coming a little sooner than was expected and is much to be regretted. At a republican meeting at Amherst yesterday Sidney Miller, colored, chairman of the republican party in that county, said, in referring to the Booker Washington incident: "I thank God that the United States

now has for a President a man who recognizes no difference between a white man and a black man. God made us all equal and white we got to heaven the black man and the white man will sit down together, and if the white man is not satisfied he can leave."

Now such speeches are apt to bring about trouble between the races and if it should come all know who will be the sufferers.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE SUPREME COURT of Illinois has confirmed the decision providing that the franchise of Chicago corporations are subject to taxation, which will largely add to the income of that city. The courts, when untrammelled, whenever they have had a chance at such cases, have always decided in favor of equal taxation. And this is as it should be. In a democratic country where equal opportunities are offered all and where special favors are supposed to be granted to none, taxes should be uniform and equal, for if one class is favored the burden is only made the heavier for the others.

THE BATTLE of Santiago was Admiral Schley's theme at the afternoon session of the court. It was preceded by a statement that the reason he made the retrograde movement to the west instead of going to Mole St. Nicholas, was that the latter was near the eastern end of Cuba and was guarded by Sampson. He believed, therefore, that any movement made by the flying squadron

should be to the westward, that that route to Havana might not be left unguarded. He then described events on the day before the battle, On July 3, at a quarter to 9, an orderly reported that the flagship had said "Disregard movements." While I was sitting shaft on a hatchway, I heard a call from the bridge, "Tell the Com." That was the enemy's coming out. The Brooklyn was then heading toward Cabaneta to the west entrance. I saw the enemy coming out. I saw the Texas a point or more abaft our starboard beam. She seemed to be heading on an easterly course. She was to our left. The Oregon was to the east of her. The Iowa, the Indiana to the east of her. The New York was out of sight with the glasses. I looked for her because if she were near I would not have made any signals to the fleet. Then I took my position on the deck around the conning tower. Capt. Cook joined me. "Then go right toward us," I replied. "Then go right at them." "I signalled 'Close up.' The Brooklyn went directly in with the idea that if we could arrest them long enough for the battleships to close in and knock them to pieces, that would be the best method. I suppose that we were 10 or 12 minutes in turning. I said to Capt. Cook: 'Close action has been ordered and that means to keep away 1,000 yards to avoid torpedo attacks.' He answered: 'Yes, we are close now we are liable to get a cross fire.' "I saw the leadership which evidently intended to ram us take a sheer to the west. The Viscaya also did the same, although it apparently intended to ram us. A new feature of the fight became apparent that they were to concentrate their attack upon us. Cook gave the order to port the helm. I did not. I should have done so in a moment. I asked him if it was hard port. The turn of the ship was continuous. I never saw the starboard of the Texas. She was never within six hundred yards of the Brooklyn. The idea that she was in danger never entered my mind. We were so close to the Spanish ships that I could see men hanging about on the decks. Mr. Hodgson very properly said something about looking out for the Texas. He was too good an officer to indulge in any controversy and in the second place I would not have permitted him. That is all fiction. We turned as we got about to the westward. Then for ten or fifteen minutes there was the most furious part of this combat. We were receiving the fire of the four Spanish ships. My only thought was that some of them might get away. I felt that the remark of Captain Cook, "We were alone and would have all of the fight," I said: "We must stay with this crowd." Just then I saw the bow of the Oregon break through the smoke on the starboard quarter. Capt. Clark did not need the signal: "Follow the flag," because he would have done the best he could anyway.

THE ADMIRAL then described the battle, the killing of Ellis, the demolition of the Spanish fleet and the part he took, which did not vary materially from that of other witnesses. The Admiral said just before the Viscaya went ashore she turned as if to ram the Brooklyn, but just at that moment she must have received a very severe shock. At 2:23 o'clock the New York came up and we made signal to her.

SURGEON PRESLEY M. RIXEY, who was present when President McKinley was shot and assisted in all of the operations has made a report of the case which is published today by the Navy Department as a special appendix to the annual report of the surgeon general of the navy. Dr. Rixey's report consists of his notes taken from the time the President was wounded until the end of the case. In his certificate of death Dr. Rixey says: "There is good evidence that the disease (or injury) causing death was in line of duty, the facts being as follows: The President was shot by an assassin whilst receiving the people." This certificate it is believed, will be sufficient warrant for Congress to grant Mrs. McKinley a pension. The cause of death, Dr. Rixey, says was due primarily to a gunshot wound, the bullet disintegrating immediately on striking its track, so that fragments of those parts injured, involving the stomach, pancreas, kidney and other tissues, followed. The toxic products from these disintegrated tissues were absorbed by the system, the condition of the muscular tissues of the heart caused death, the final symptoms being those of exhaustion."

ADDITIONAL dispatches have been sent by the State Department to Spain, the text of which is as follows: "The United States, in its capacity of a friendly nation, instructing him to co-operate to the best of his ability with the representatives of the American Board of Foreign Missions in their efforts to secure the release of Miss Ellen M. Martin."

GENERAL SAMUEL PEARSON, quartermaster general of the War Army, will remain in Washington about ten days. He will call upon President Roosevelt, not as a representative of the War Department, but as a private citizen, yet hope to prevail upon him to take some more looking either to intervention or to the prohibition of further shipments of arms and munitions to the British from the United States.

CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

AT YESTERDAY'S session of the Grand Camp of Confederate Veterans, in Petersburg, Inspector General Merion presented his report. The camps in cities and larger towns, he says, are generally flourishing, but in the country there appears to be a lack of interest. In conclusion he reports says: "The death rate has been much larger, reaching 50 per cent. of the membership, at least 50 to the 1,000, or over six times the rate of healthy life insurance, as shown by life insurance tables, and the number assisted has been larger than the average of previous years. But the liberality of surviving comrades has risen to the demand upon them, and there has been paid into the treasuries \$2,601 more this year than last, while there is \$1,172 more remaining in the several treasuries than there was at this time last year. The record is a gratifying one and shows that our chief aim—love and sympathy for our comrades in arms and charity toward their destitute families—has been happily attained."

Col. T. D. RUSSELL offered a resolution providing for the abolition of military titles to the members of the Grand Camp of Confederate Veterans. A resolution from the Richmond chapter, D. C., was presented asking that steps be taken at once to call a halt in the matter of bestowing military titles. A communication was also received from the same chapter asking that the Grand Camp of Virginia take the first steps toward reducing the number of sponsors appointed.

Col. RUSSELL also offered a resolution, at the request of the Gen. Dabney H. Maury chapter of United Daughters of the Confederacy, requesting that the Grand Camp make an effort, through its representative in Congress, to have the Confederate dead removed from Germantown, Pa., to Hollywood Cemetery, in Richmond.

Col. WILLIAM H. STEWARD, of Portsmouth, the orator of the day, addressed the veterans and the public in an eloquent speech, in which he paid a high tribute to the Confederate Veterans.

THE REPORT of the History Committee will be presented by Judge Geo. L. Christian, of Richmond, chairman of the committee. The subject to be discussed is the way the civil war was conducted on both sides, drawing the contrast between the civilized way in which it was conducted by the Confederates and the savage way in which it was conducted by the federals. Those who have heard the report read pronounce it most admirable one, and one which all should hear, especially the young people.

IN THE afternoon there was a parade of A. P. Hill Camp of Veterans, Petersburg; A. P. Hill Camp, Sons of Confederate Veterans, of Petersburg; R. E. Lee Camp and George E. Pickett Camp of Richmond; Veterans from the Soldiers' Home at Richmond; Pickett-Buchanan Camp, of Norfolk; Thomas Smith Camp, of Suffolk; J. E. Stuart Camp, of Suffolk County; Brunswick County Camp, Barry County Cavalry; five companies from Richmond of the Seventeenth Virginia Regiment. One hundred citizens mounted on an equal number on horseback from the neighboring counties. Gov. J. Hoge Tyler and staff rode at the head of the procession, which was nearly a mile in length, and the parade was witnessed by at least 30,000 people.

THE SPONSORS and made of honor to the grand camp rode in the procession in carriages. Military Custer, Lee, daughter of Gen. Robert E. Lee, and Miss Lucy Lee Hill, of Chicago, daughter of Gen. A. P. Hill, also occupied seats in carriages in the procession, and were cheered all along the line of march.

FIRST Lieutenant Commander T. C. Smith, of Suffolk, will be chosen Grand Commander today. The Grand Camp will probably meet next year in Lynchburg, and will adjourn the evening.

THE SONS of Veterans adopted a resolution protesting against the verging of the Camp of the Sons of Veterans into the Camp of the Confederate Veterans. E. Leslie Spence, the present division commander, was re-elected for the ensuing year.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY'S STATEMENT.—As stated in the Gazette of that day, Admiral Schley testified yesterday in his own behalf before the naval court of inquiry. The Admiral was on the witness stand for about two hours, during which he explained the operation of the flying squadron from the time he assumed command to the period of his arrival off Santiago.

ADMIRAL Schley stated that he was not informed by the secret code of signals for communicating with the Cuban insurgents at Cienfuegos until the arrival of Captain B. H. McCalla on the Marblehead, when, having ascertained definitely that the Spanish fleet was not at Cienfuegos, he started for Santiago. The Admiral detailed the difficulties of the voyage; said that he was told by Capt. Sigbee, on his arrival near Santiago, that the Spanish fleet was not at Santiago, and gave his reasons for making the "retrograde movement." The Admiral denied that he disobeyed the orders of the Navy department. He charged that the foreign born element of this class constituting in Virginia only two tenths of 1 per cent.

CONSIDERING the males of voting age as a whole in 1900, there is a large proportion of illiterates in Virginia, or 25.3 per cent, which is accounted for almost wholly by the presence among the males of this class of a large number of illiterate persons of negro descent.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

Mr. John Whipple, a grandson of the late Gov. Thomas Swann, of Maryland, died in Leesburg yesterday.

J. G. Hough has been appointed postmaster to succeed L. F. Fry, resigned, at Luckett, Loudoun county.

Mr. Edward M. Alfriend, the well-known Richmond playwright, died yesterday morning in New York, where he lived for the last twelve years. Mr. Alfriend was a native of Richmond, and was sixty-three years old.

Gov. Tyler has received a letter from the secretary of the Navy informing him that the request for the loan of a 12-pound gun for the oyster navy of Virginia has been granted and that the gun would be forwarded to such place as he might direct.

The trial of Nathaniel Moody, the assailant of Rev. George Booker, of Norfolk, one of the most prominent Methodists in Virginia, has resulted in the appointment of a commission to determine his sanity. He yesterday declared God had commissioned him to do what he did.

Charles J. Sealey, the noted train robber, has not very much longer to serve in the penitentiary. He was sentenced in May 1895, for eight years. He has made good prisoner, and, with the usual time deducted for good behavior, his time will expire some time next spring. Gov. Tyler refused last April to pardon him.

Auditor MARY gives out a statement to the effect that the appropriation for the public schools for the coming year will exceed last year by more than \$21,000. Last year's appropriation went over the former by more than \$10,000, which shows an increase in the last two years of more than \$30,000 going into the public school system of the State. This will make the total amount appropriated this year \$810,897.

AT HOGUE CREEK, in Frederick county, on Tuesday, James Pelter had a desperate hand-to-hand battle with a monster bald eagle. Scores of lambs had been carried off by the eagle, and yesterday, just as the bird swooped down on a dog, Mr. Pelter fired. The eagle's wing was broken, and it then attacked Mr. Pelter. He finally succeeded in killing the bird with a club. It measured seven feet from tip to tip.

THE DIRECTORS of the Staekerville Telephone Company have decided to extend the line from Bluemont to Uperville, by way of the "Tappes" and Bloomfield, a distance of twelve miles, and put thirteen "phones" on it. This will put the line in connection with Warrenton. Many other points in Fauquier will then have about thirty-five miles of wire, and forty or fifty "phones." The central office in Leesburg will also be in touch with all these places, and the entire county in audible connection with the outside world.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

THE constitutional convention held a single session yesterday and will take a recess today until after the election. The question under discussion yesterday was the manner of electing commissioners of the revenue, and no decision was reached.

MR. BRAXTON, chairman of the corporation committee, said that he noticed there was an inquiry on Wednesday as to the report of the corporation committee of the employees' liability bill. He said the committee had been hard at work and would report in due time after the recess.

MR. WITHERS said he meant no reflection on the committee. He only desired to know the status of the employees' liability bill and the railroad corporation bill. He thought they were of such sufficient importance to be reported before too late in the session of the convention to give opportunity for full discussion and deliberation.

MR. GORDON, of Richmond, called up his resolution, amending the rules so as not to allow leaves of absence to more than 20 members at the same time, and it was rejected.

MR. HANCOCK, of Chesterfield, spoke against the appointment of commissioners of the revenue by the circuit courts, and declared that it would be a calamity to the State to bring about such a change.

MR. WITHERS, who signed the minority report advocating this innovation upon the present system, made an earnest appeal for his report, and produced statistics to show that some change was needed in order to bring about a more efficient system of laying taxes upon the personal property of the State.

MR. CANNADAY gave notice that at the proper time he would offer a substitute, providing that commissioners of the revenue be appointed by the boards of supervisors.

THE JUDICIARY committee practically concluded its work yesterday evening, and now has only to draft its report. At Mr. Thom's suggestion, it was decided to have twenty-four circuits in the State, instead of twenty-three.

MR. WITHERS succeeded in getting a resolution adopted requiring judges of the circuit courts to be assigned by the legislature to hold extra terms of the circuit courts when there was need for such, or to take the place of circuit judges who were sick or by reason of connection with cases could not serve. Expenses for such extra services are to be provided by the legislature.

THE CIRCUITS in this section of the State are made up as follows:

Ninth—Rappahannock, Calpepper, Madison, Green, Orange, Louisa, Westmoreland, Lancaster, Essex, Fifteenth—King George, Stafford, Spotsylvania, Caroline, Hanover, Sixteenth—Fauquier, Prince William, Loudoun, Fairfax, Alexandria county, Alexandria city, Seventeenth—Frederick, Clarke, Warren, Shenandoah, Page.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

THE Constitutional Convention.—Richmond, Oct. 25.—The constitutional convention adjourned today till November 7. No business was transacted. Congressmen Swann will speak in Alexandria on the night of November 4.

Big Fires and Loss of Life.

Philadelphia, Oct. 25.—A great fire, which threatened two blocks in the heart of the city's business centre, and costing seventeen lives probably, started at 10:30 o'clock in the furniture store and war-house of Hunt, Wilkinson & Co., at 1119-21 Market street. In less than five minutes the whole eight story building was a mass of flames, which spread on every side, and leaping across their path, at least eight women are said to have been killed by leaping from upper windows in the Hunt-Wilkinson building. The number of injured will doubtless foot up to 30 or 40. The stores and business houses which sustained the most damage include: Hunt, Wilkinson & Co., 1219-21 Market street; Latta and Mulcairn, leather; Thomas & J. Myers, wall paper; Emerson Shoe Co., shoes; Ivins, Dietz & Magee, carpenter; Vendig Hotel. The fire started at the bottom of a freight elevator shaft in the rear of the building on Commerce street. In less than ten minutes flames had swept throughout the entire building. All exit was prevented, even the fire escapes were jammed and enveloped, and except one person on the ground and second floor all others in the building, the entire number of which is estimated at sixty, were forced to jump from the windows. So fiercely and rapidly had the fire spread that the firemen could prepare no apparatus to catch those who jumped.

From the rear of the building all the women and men employed in the curtain and drapery finishing department in the seventh floor leaped to the ground. All were more or less injured. Police say they know of twelve who have been killed, eight of whom are supposed to be girls. The rear of the Hunt, Wilkinson & Co. building was justly completed, the scaffolding still being in position. The employees attempted to use this as a means of escape, but several fell, and the flames drove the rest back to their doom.

The fire brigade of John Wanamaker's store mounted to the roof and worked hard to save the place. It was to some danger. Intense heat and smoke hampered the firemen greatly, no one being able to go within a block of it. The fire was gotten under control about a quarter past twelve. Police estimate the dead at seventeen and the injured at thirty.

At 2 p. m. The work of delving for bodies began. There is positively no means of estimating the number of dead. The Hunt, Wilkinson building is totally obliterated. No positive figures are to the money loss are obtainable. There is a diversity of opinion as to the cause of the fire.

Twelve bodies are at the hospitals and morgue, victims of the Hunt, Wilkinson fire. The latest estimate is that there are still seven bodies in the ruins. This would make the total number of dead nineteen.

St. Louis, Oct. 25.—The Cupples wholesale business block, occupying the square bounded by Seventh, Eighth, Spruce and Poplar streets, was threatened with destruction by fire this morning. The flames were subdued after having effected a loss estimated at \$250,000 on building and stock of the Samuel Cupples wooden ware company. None of the firms in the building suffered any serious damage.

Lowell, Mass., Oct. 25.—Fire broke out this morning in Banker's restaurant on railroad street, resulting in the death of two children and the serious burning of three others. The fire broke out in the kitchen and for a time endangered the lives of 50 people.

Foreign News.

London, Oct. 25.—Andrew Carnegie and Lord Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador to the United States, will sail for New York Saturday aboard the American liner St. Louis.

London, Oct. 25.—The Daily News today says that the electric lighting of St. Paul's cathedral, the expense of which J. P. Morgan took upon himself to pay, and which has cost the American capitalist \$25,000, will cost him eventually \$75,000. The News says it is a reproach to rich Englishmen to let Morgan pay the money.

Glascow, Oct. 25.—The Spanish consul here has issued a full bill of health to the steamer Hunan, bound for Spain and the United States. The bill was issued owing to the presence of four cases of suspected tubercular plague in Glascow.

Glascow, Oct. 25.—C. L. Watson, the designer of Shamrock II, arrived here today. He is asked to give evidence, he declared that Shamrock was "dead unlucky" and was beaten by an inferior boat. Mr. Watson said he would not design any more 90 footers, and recommended that a smaller boat be used hereafter in the international races.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 25.—The Czar has sent several officers of his own household into the interior of Russia to buy all the available stocks of grain. This action is taken to induce a fear of international complications, while others see in it but a precaution against famine.

Manila, Oct. 25.—An order has been sent out to the posts of Samar island to concentrate all the troops there, and to treat all cases of towns hereafter will be treated as public enemies and outlaws.

An explosion which shook houses three miles away and seriously injured four workmen occurred at Harris Furnace, near Basing, Pa., on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad early this morning. The explosion was caused by gas accumulating in the dust outflow.

DeWitt's Little Early Bitters never disappoint. They are safe, prompt, gentle, effective in removing all impurities from the liver and bowels. Small size, never gives gripes or distress. For sale by E. S. Leadbeater & Sons.

VIRGINIA PRESBYTERIANS.—The report on synodical evangelization made to the Presbyterian Synod of Virginia, in Lynchburg, yesterday, showed that during the past year contributions had increased and good results had been secured.

The report on synodical home missions showed the condition of the churches generally to be prosperous. The report of the Sunday-school committee, made on Wednesday, was taken up on reconsideration. The fifth section was the principal point of difference of opinion. It provided for an executive committee of five, two of them elders, to be elected annually by the synod in lieu of the present ad interim scheme. This was objected to as establishing a new system, and that without repeating the one now in operation. Finally, an amendment substituting the word "amendment" for "executive" was adopted, and the report was adopted as a whole.

A committee to consider the matter of divisions of the synod and report thereon was appointed.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The British War office has prepared for the contingency of calling out every volunteer in the country to go to South Africa, if necessary.

The Anti-Imperialist League has issued a statement expressing the hope that President Roosevelt will coal a colonial policy impossible for this government.

The Illinois Supreme Court has decided that corporation capital stock and franchises should be assessed, which will add over \$200,000,000 to Chicago's taxable property.

Advisers from Rome say that the Pope has decided to appoint Monsignor Saretti, Bishop of Havana, Apostolic Delegate Extraordinary to the Philippines, to succeed Archbishop Chapelle.

Bill Morris, a negro, who assaulted Mrs. John Ball, at Balltown, La., on Wednesday was burned to death yesterday near the scene of his crime by a mob of some 200 men. Morris was captured soon after the outrage. He confessed his crime at once, and tried to implicate a number of other negroes.

According to the annual report of James A. Dumont, supervising inspector general of the steamship inspection service, there were 47 fatal accidents reported during the twelve months ending June 30, resulting in a total loss of life of 340. Of this number, 127 were aboard the ill-fated Rio Jacono, that sank in San Francisco harbor on the morning of February 22. Next to the Rio Jacono, the most notable wreck during the year was the ferry boat Northfield which collided with the ferry steamer Mauch Chunk in the harbor of New York on the evening of June 14, five persons being reported lost. Inspector General Dumont suggests the enactment of laws barring on steamship building he made more applicable than those now in force which were framed to meet conditions thirty years ago.

WOMAN'S TRIP OVER NIAGARA.

Mrs. Anna E. Taylor, a widow, forty-three years old, born in Auburn, N. Y., went over the Horseshoe Falls of Niagara in a barrel yesterday afternoon and lives to tell the story of her experience.

The barrel with the woman in it was set adrift on the river toward the Canadian side about a mile up stream at 4:05 o'clock. It rode the waves and rapidly floated upriver very similar to barrels in gully through the Whirlpool Rapids. It floated upriver until it reached the falls, where it leaped on the Canadian side of the cataract. It immediately appeared in the lower river, and was carried down the river and over into an eddy on the Canadian side. It was 4:23 when it passed the brink and 4:40 when landed.

Mrs. Taylor was alive, but the rescue party had to saw off a portion of the barrel and take off one hoop to get her out as she was practically helpless. She suffered a severe wound over her right ear and it is bruised. While the shock was exceedingly severe no bones were broken. She says she would not make the trip again. Without doubt her life was saved by having been riding along in the barrel. She was conscious when she passed the brink, but became unconscious in the fall. The barrel in which Mrs. Taylor made her journey is 4½ feet high and about 3 feet in diameter. A leather harness and crutches, which protected her body, all were secured through a rubber tube connected with a small opening near the top of the barrel. Mrs. Taylor is a schoolteacher, and recently came from Bay City, Mich.

She announced frankly that her feat was attempted for the sole purpose of paying off a mortgage on the western ranch and to make money to provide for herself.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

New York, Oct. 25.—Stocks opened firm and moderately active. Speculation showed some bullishness, but the market appears to feel confident in their general position.

WHOLESALE PRICES IN ALEXANDRIA

Flour Extra.....	3 75	3 15
Family.....	3 50	3 30
Fancy brand.....	4 00	4 40
Wheat, longberry.....	0 70	0 70
Mixed.....	0 68	0 70
Fruit.....	0 65	0 68
Damp and tough.....	0 50	0 55
Corn, white.....	0 62	0 65
Mixed.....	0 60	0 65
Yellow.....	0 60	0 62
Corn Meal.....	0 63	0 68
Eye.....	0 45	0 50
Oats, mixed.....	0 45	0 48
White.....	0 48	0 50
Eight First Buter.....	0 25	0 25
Butter, Virginia, packed.....	0 16	0 17
Choice Virginia.....	0 16	0 18
Common to middling.....	0 10	0 12
Eggs.....	0 19	0 20
Live Chickens (hens).....	0 10	0 10
Spring do.....	0 11	0 12
Turkeys.....	0 9	0 10
Potatoes, Va., bush.....	0 75	0 80
Sweet Potatoes, bbl.....	1 25	1 50
Onions, per bushel.....	0 90	1 00
Carrots.....	0 10	0 10
Dried Cherries.....	0 12	0 13
Dried Apples.....	0 13	0 14
Racon, country hams.....	0 12	0 13
Best sugar-cured hams.....	0 12	0 13
Butcher's hams.....	0 12	0 13
Breakfast Bacon.....	0 13	0 14
Sugar-cured shoulders.....	0 9	0 9
Bulk shoulders.....	0 8	0 8
Dry Salted.....	0 8	0 8
Fat back.....	0 8	0 8
Butter.....	0 9	0 9
Smoked shoulders.....	0 8	0 8
Smoked sides.....	0 9	0 10
Small Hogs, dressed.....	0 8	0 8
Large Hogs.....	0 7	0 8
Veal Calves.....	0 5	0 6
Lard.....	0 24	0 25
Smoked Beef.....	0 14	0 14
Sugar—Brown.....	4 75	4 79
Off A.....	0 90	0 97
Conf. standard A.....	0 90	0 97
Granulated.....	5 62	5 72
Conf. standard B.....	0 8	0 12
LaGuayra.....	0 14	0 16
Java.....	0 16	0 18
Molasses B. S.....	0 16	0 18
C. B.....	0 16	0 18
New Orleans.....	0 16	0 18
Salt—G. A.....	0 63	0 65
Fine.....	0 65	0 67
Turk's Island.....	1 90	1 90
Wool—long, unwashed.....	0 17	0 18
Washed.....	0 24	0 26
Merino, unwashed.....	0 15	0 16
Do. washed.....	0 30	0 32
Dried Potatoes, peeled.....	0 15	0 16
Porto Rico.....	0 18	0 20
Sugar Syrup.....	0 18	0 20
Herring, Eastern, per bbl.....	6 00	6 50
Potomac No. 1.....	2 75	3 00
Potomac family ros.....	4 00	4 50
Do. half barrel.....	2 00	2 25
Potomac Shad.....	9 90	10 00
Mocked Shad, per bbl.....	13 00	13 00
No. seedling.....	13 00	13 50
No. 2.....	15 00	16 00
Plaster, ground, per ton.....	4 50	5 00
Ground in bags.....	5 00	5 50
Lump.....	6 00	6 50
Clove.....	6 50	7 25
Timothy.....	2 25	2 40
Hay.....	15 00	17 00
Cut do.....	13 00	15 00
Old process Lined Meal.....	31 00	32 00
Corn Meal.....	6 50	7 00
Hulls.....	6 50	7 00
Option Seed Mixed Feed.....	19 00	13 00